



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/DK96/00058</b> (22) International Filing Date: <b>6 February 1996 (06.02.96)</b> (30) Priority Data: 0148/95                      9 February 1995 (09.02.95) <b>DK</b> (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): <b>NOVO          NORDISK A/S [DK/DK]; Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsvaerd          (DK).</b> (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): <b>ANKERSEN, Michael          [DK/DK]; Dalgas Have 34, 1. th., DK-2000 Frederiksberg          (DK).</b> (74) Common Representative: <b>NOVO NORDISK A/S; Corporate          Patents, Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsvaerd (DK).</b>		(81) Designated States: <b>AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY,          CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS,          JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD,          MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,          SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,          ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent          (AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE,          CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,          SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML,          MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</b>  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.          Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the          claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of          amendments.</i>
(54) Title: <b>COMPOUNDS WITH GROWTH HORMONE RELEASING PROPERTIES</b>		
(57) Abstract		
<p>There are disclosed novel compounds of general formula (I) which compounds of formula (I) promote the release of growth hormone in humans and animals. This property can be utilized to promote the growth of food animals to render the production of edible meat products more efficient, and in humans, to increase the status of those afflicted with a lack of a normal secretion of natural growth hormone. Growth promoting compositions containing such compounds of formula (I) as the active ingredient thereof, methods of stimulating the release of growth hormone as well as use of such compounds of formula (I) are also disclosed.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;"> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">(I)</p> </div>		

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## COMPOUNDS WITH GROWTH HORMONE RELEASING PROPERTIES

### FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel compounds, compositions containing them, and their use for treating medical disorders resulting from a deficiency in growth hormone.

### 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Growth hormone is a hormone which stimulates growth of all tissues capable of growing. In addition, growth hormone is known to have a number of effects on metabolic processes, e.g., stimulation of protein synthesis and free fatty acid  
10 mobilization and to cause a switch in energy metabolism from carbohydrate to fatty acid metabolism. Deficiency in growth hormone can result in a number of severe medical disorders, e.g., dwarfism.

Growth hormone is released from the pituitary. The release is  
15 under tight control of a number of hormones and neurotransmitters either directly or indirectly. Growth hormone release can be stimulated by growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH) and inhibited by somatostatin. In both cases the hormones are released from the hypothalamus but their action  
20 is mediated primarily via specific receptors located in the pituitary. Other compounds which stimulate the release of growth hormone from the pituitary have also been described. For example arginine, L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-Dopa), glucagon, vasopressin, PACAP (pituitary adenylyl cyclase  
25 activating peptide), muscarinic receptor agonists and a synthetic hexapeptide, GHRP (growth hormone releasing peptide) release endogenous growth hormone either by a direct effect on the pituitary or by affecting the release of GHRH and/or somatostatin from the hypothalamus.

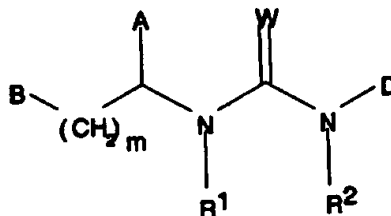
In disorders or conditions where increased levels of growth hormone is desired, the protein nature of growth hormone makes anything but parenteral administration non-viable. Furthermore, other directly acting natural secretagogues, e.g., GHRH and 5 PACAP, are longer polypeptides for which reason oral administration of them is not viable.

The use of certain compounds for increasing the levels of growth hormone in mammals has previously been proposed, e.g. in EP 18 072, EP 83 864, WO 89/07110, WO 89/01711, WO 89/10933, WO 10 88/9780, WO 83/02272, WO 91/18016, WO 92/01711, WO 93/04081 WO 95/17422, WO 95/17423 and WO 95/14666.

The composition of growth hormone releasing compounds is important for their growth hormone releasing potency as well as their bioavailability. It is therefore the object of the 15 present invention to provide compounds with growth hormone releasing properties which have improved properties relative to known compounds of this type.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a compound of 20 general formula I



wherein

m is 0, 1 or 2,

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently hydrogen, aryl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl,

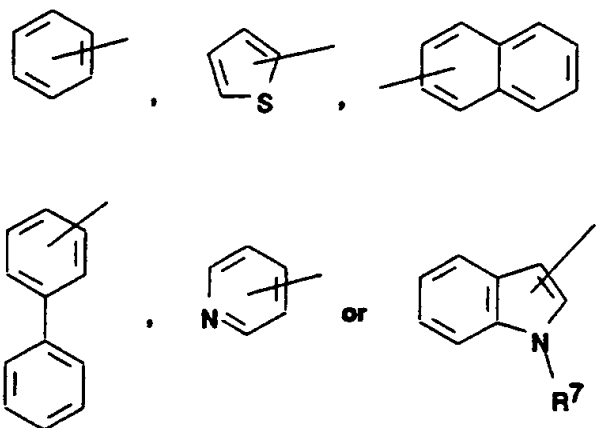
5 W is =S, =O, =NH or =N(CN),

with the proviso that at least one of A,  $R^1$  or  $R^2$  is an aryl or branched or linear  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl substituted with aryl;

A is hydrogen,  $-CONR^3R^4$ ,  $-CONR^3CHR^4CONR^5R^6$ ,  $-COOR^3$ ,  $-CH_2NR^3R^4$  or  $-CH_2OR^3$ ,

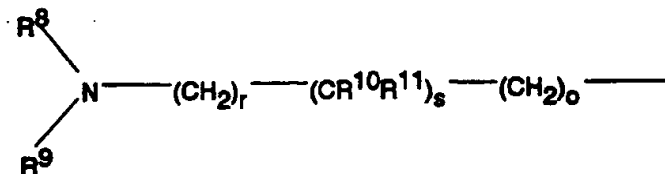
10 wherein  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ , and  $R^6$  are independently hydrogen, aryl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl;

B is



15 optionally substituted with halogen, carboxamido, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, amino, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy, wherein  $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl;

D is



wherein  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are independently hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^9$  and  $R^{11}$  optionally forming  $-(CH_2)_i-U-(CH_2)_j-$ , wherein  $i$  and  $j$  are independently 1 or 2,

$U$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or a valence bond,

$o$  and  $r$  are independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

$s$  is 0 or 1, and

$r + s$  is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the compounds of formula I comprise any optical isomers thereof, in the form of separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers or racemic mixtures thereof.

It is believed that compounds of formula I exhibit an improved bioavailability because they contain no amide bonds susceptible to cleavage by proteolytic enzymes. The increased resistance to proteolytic degradation combined with the reduced size of the compounds of the invention in comparison with known growth hormone releasing compounds is expected to improve their bioavailability compared to that of the compounds suggested in the prior literature.

In the above structural formulas and throughout the present specification, the following terms have the indicated meanings:

The C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl groups specified above are intended to include those alkyl groups of the designated length in either a linear or branched or cyclic configuration. Examples of linear alkyl are methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, and hexyl. Examples  
5 of branched alkyl are isopropyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl, and isohexyl. Examples of cyclic alkyl are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

Especially preferred C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl groups are the C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl groups. Preferred C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl,  
10 isopropyl, and cyclopropyl.

The C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy groups specified above are intended to include those alkoxy groups of the designated length in either a linear or branched or cyclic configuration. Examples of linear alkyloxy are methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy, and  
15 hexoxy. Examples of branched alkoxy are isopropoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, isopentoxy, and isohexoxy. Examples of cyclic alkoxy are cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy and cyclohexyloxy.

Especially preferred C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy groups are the C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkoxy groups. Preferred C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkoxy groups are methoxy, ethoxy,  
20 isopropoxy, and cyclopropyloxy.

The C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylamino groups specified above are intended to include those alkylamino groups of the designated length in either a linear or branched or cyclic configuration. Examples  
25 of linear alkylamino are methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, butylamino, pentylamino, and hexylamino. Examples of branched alkylamino are isopropylamino, sec-butylamino, tert-butylamino, isopentylamino, and isohexylamino. Examples of cyclic alkylamino are cyclopropylamino, cyclobutylamino,  
30 cyclopentylamino and cyclohexylamino.

Especially preferred C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylamino groups are the C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkylamino groups. Preferred C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkylamino groups are methylamino, ethylamino, isopropylamino, and cyclopropylamino.

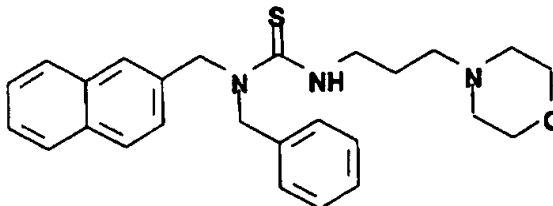
In the present context, the term "aryl" is intended to include aromatic rings, such as carbocyclic and heterocyclic aromatic rings selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, 1-H-tetrazol-5-yl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, pyrimidinyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiopheneyl, quinolinyl, pyrazinyl, or isothiazolyl, optionally substituted by one or more C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, halogen, amino or aryl. Aryl is preferably phenyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, indolyl, quinoline or naphthyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy. The term "halogen" is intended to include Cl, F, Br and I.

The compounds of the present invention may have one or more asymmetric centres and stereoisomers in the form of separated, pure or partially purified stereoisomers or racemic mixtures thereof are intended to be included in the scope of the invention.

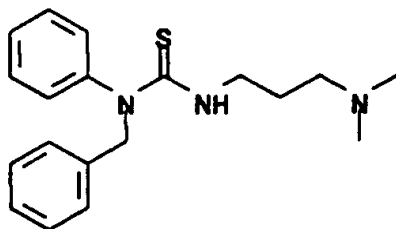
## 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Examples of specific compounds of the present invention are

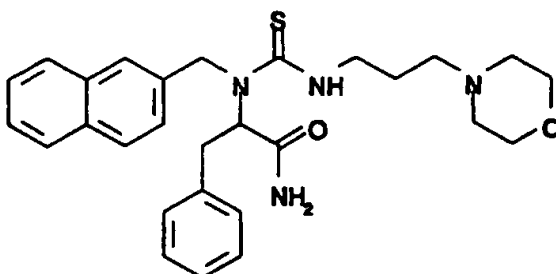
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methylthiourea



## 1-Benzyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-1-phenylthiourea

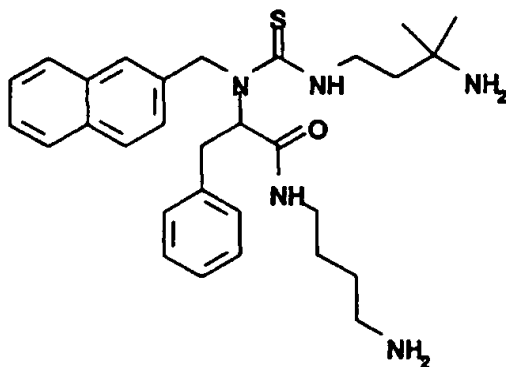


## 2-[3-(3-(Morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methylthioureido]-3-phenylpropionamide

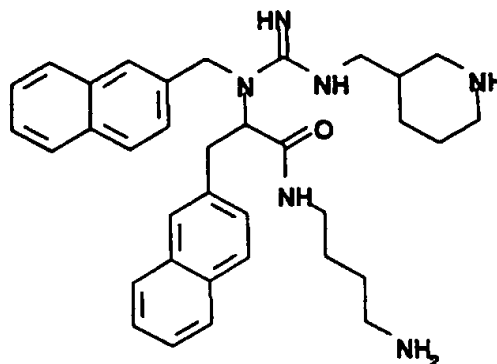


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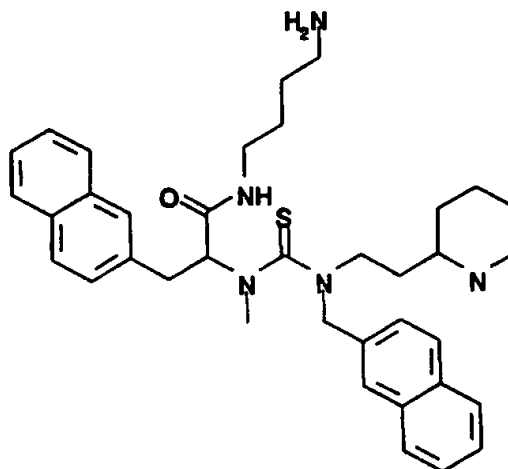
## N-(4-Aminobutyl)-2-[3-((3-amino-3-methyl)butyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methylthioureido]-3-phenylpropionamide



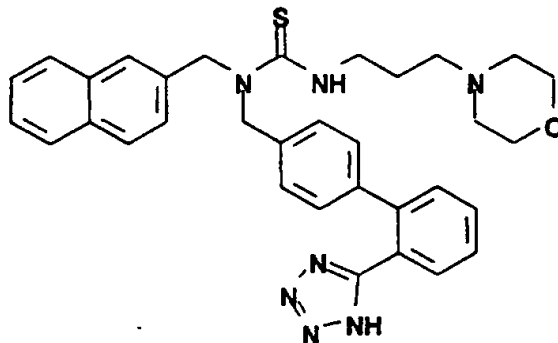
N-(4-Aminobutyl)-2-(N-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-N'-(piperidin-3-yl)methyl-guanidino)-3-phenyl-propionamide



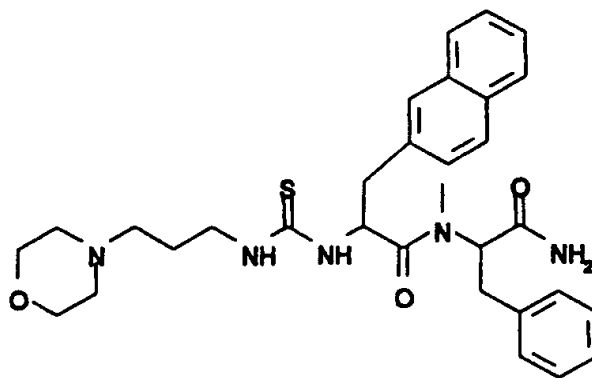
N-(4-Aminobutyl)-2-[1-methyl-3-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-3-(2-piperidin-2-ylethyl)-thioureido]-3-(naphth-2-yl)propionamide



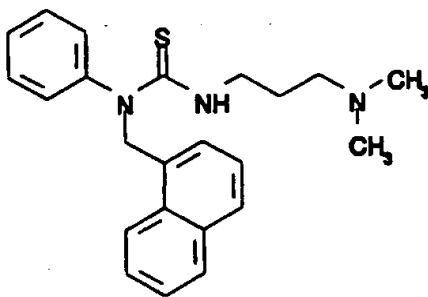
3-(3-(Morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-1-[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]thiourea



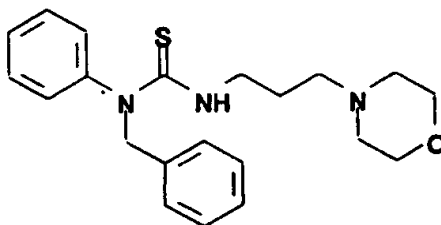
N-((1-Carbamoyl-2-phenyl)ethyl)-N-methyl-2-[3-((3-morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-thioureido]-3-(naphth-2-yl)propionamide



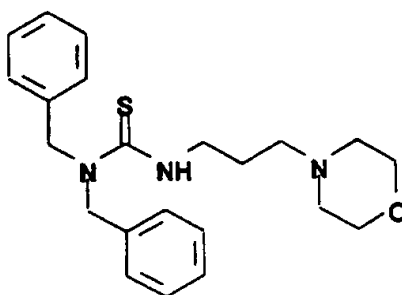
3-(3-(Dimethylamino)propyl)-1-(naphth-1-yl)methyl-1-phenylthiourea



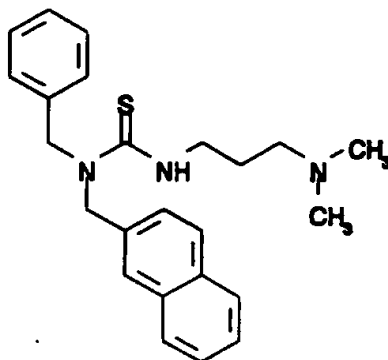
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-phenylthiourea



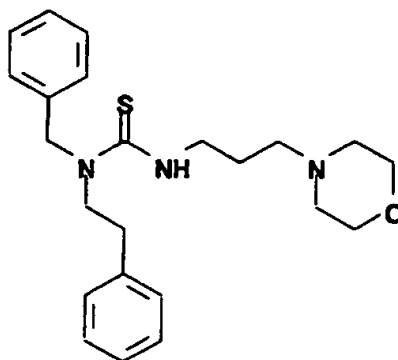
1,1-Dibenzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)thiourea



1-Benzyl-3-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)thiourea

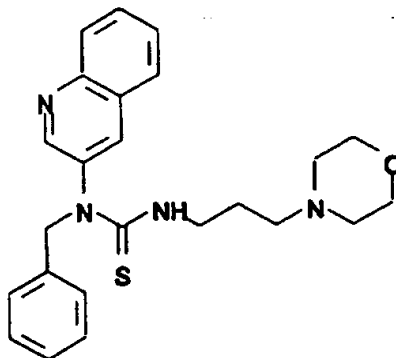


1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(phenethyl)thiourea

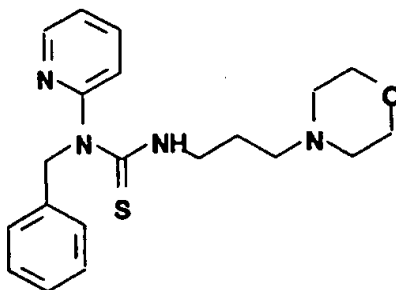


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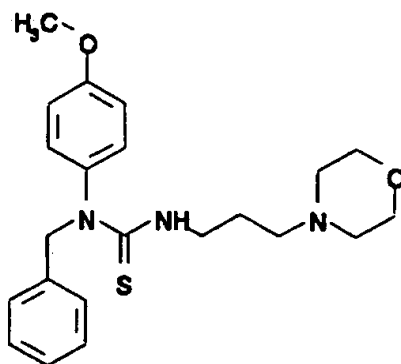
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(quinolin-3-yl)thiourea



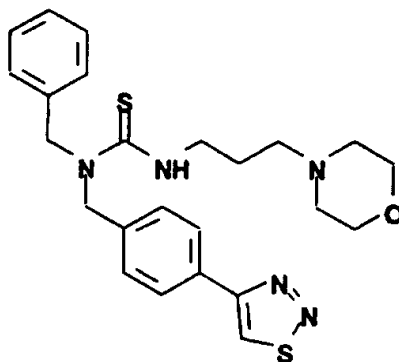
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(pyridin-2-yl)thiourea



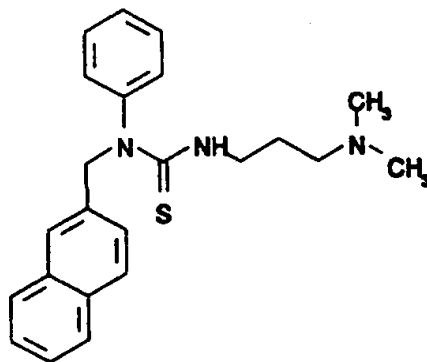
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiourea



1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-([1,2,3]thiadiazol-4-yl)benzyl)thiourea



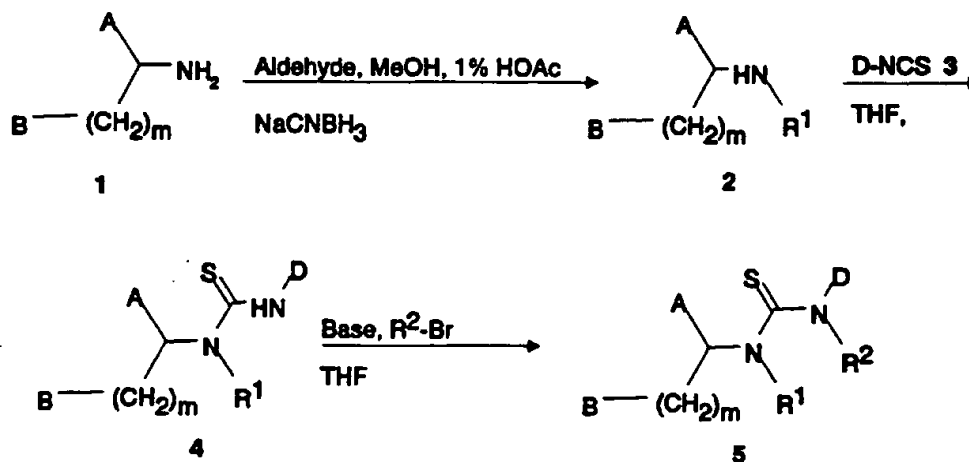
5 3-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)-1-phenylthiourea



Compounds of formula I may be prepared from natural or non-natural amino acid residues as shown in one of the following reaction schemes. The non-natural amino acid residues may be  
5 prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art.

General Method A

## Reaction Scheme I:

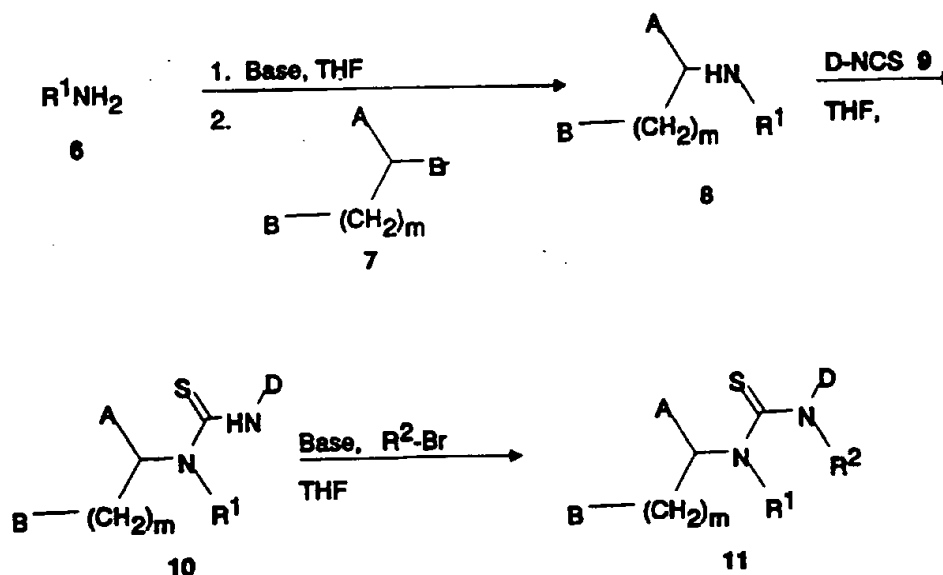


Compounds of formula I may be prepared by the method shown in reaction scheme I starting with a primary amine 1, which may be either commercially available or prepared by methods known to those skilled in the art, e.g. peptide coupling methodologies described in the art (e.g. DCC coupling in DMF), and an aldehyde under reductive conditions e.g. with sodium cyanoborohydride in methanol/acetic acid to give the compound 2. The compound 4 may be prepared from 2 and e.g. an isothiocyanate 3 in an appropriate solvent such as tetrahydrofuran to give the compound 4. The compound 4 may be deprotonated by a base such as sodium hydride in an appropriate solvent such as tetrahydrofuran and alkylated with an appropriate alkylhalogen such as benzylbromide to give the compound 5 which is a compound of the formula I. Functional groups in intermediates in reaction scheme I may be protected

and deprotected using a strategy known in the art and described by e.g. T.W. Greene (Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, 2nd Ed., John Wiley and Sons 1991).

### General Method B

#### 5 Reaction Scheme II



Compounds of formula I may be prepared by the method shown in reaction scheme II starting with a primary amine 6 which under basic conditions such as lithium diisopropylamide in an appropriate solvent such as tetrahydrofuran may be alkylated with an alkyl halogenide 7 such as 2-bromo-3-phenyl-propanoic acid methyl ester to give the secondary amine 8. The compound

10 may be prepared from 8 and e.g. and isothiocyanate 9 in an appropriate solvent such as tetrahydrofuran to give the compound 10. The compound 10 may be deprotonated by a base such as sodium hydride in an appropriate solvent such as 5 tetrahydrofuran and alkylated with an appropriate alkylhalogenide such as benzylbromide to give the compound 5 which is a compound of the formula I. In cases where the compounds 6,7,8,9 or/and 10 contains any primary or secondary amino functionalities an appropriate protection and 10 deprotection strategy known in the art and described by e.g. T.W. Greene (Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, 2nd Ed., John Wiley and Sons 1991) is used.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of compounds of formula I include those prepared by reacting the compound with 15 an inorganic or organic acid such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, acetic, phosphoric, lactic, maleic, phthalic, citric, glutaric, gluconic, methanesulfonic, salicylic, succinic, tartaric, toluenesulfonic, trifluoroacetic, sulfamic or fumaric acid.

20 In another aspect, the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising, as an active ingredient, a compound of the general formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

25 Pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the present invention may be prepared by conventional techniques, e.g. as described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1985. The compositions may appear in conventional forms, for example capsules, tablets, aerosols, solutions, suspensions or topical 30 applications.

The pharmaceutical carrier or diluent employed may be a

conventional solid or liquid carrier. Examples of solid carriers are lactose, terra alba, sucrose, cyclodextrin, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate, stearic acid or lower alkyl ethers of cellulose. Examples of liquid carriers 5 are syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, phospholipids, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, polyoxyethylene or water.

Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any sustained release material known in the art, such as glyceryl 10 monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or mixed with a wax.

If a solid carrier is used for oral administration, the preparation may be tableted, placed in a hard gelatin capsule in powder or pellet form or it can be in the form of a troche 15 or lozenge. The amount of solid carrier will vary widely but will usually be from about 25 mg to about 1 g. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a syrup, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or 20 solution.

A typical tablet which may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques may contain:

Core:

	Active compound (as free compound or salt thereof)	100 mg
25	Colloidal silicon dioxide (Aerosil)	1.5 mg
	Cellulose, microcryst. (Avicel)	70 mg
	Modified cellulose gum (Ac-Di-Sol)	7.5 mg
	Magnesium stearate	

Coating:

30	HPMC approx.	9 mg
	*Mywacett 9-40 T approx.	0.9 mg

\*Acylated monoglyceride used as plasticizer for film coating.

For nasal administration, the preparation may contain a compound of formula I dissolved or suspended in a liquid carrier, in particular an aqueous carrier, for aerosol application. The carrier may contain additives such as solubilizing agents, e.g. propylene glycol, surfactants, absorption enhancers such as lecithin (phosphatidylcholine) or cyclodextrin, or preservatives such as parabenes.

Generally, the compounds of the present invention are dispensed in unit dosage form comprising 50-200 mg of active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier per unit dosage.

The dosage of the compounds according to this invention is suitably 0.1-500 mg/day, e.g. from about 5 to about 50 mg, such as about 10 mg per dose, when administered to patients, e.g. humans, as a drug.

It has been demonstrated that compounds of the general formula I possess the ability to release endogenous growth hormone in vivo. The compounds may therefore be used in the treatment of conditions which require increased plasma growth hormone levels such as in growth hormone deficient humans or in elderly patients or livestock.

Thus, in a particular aspect, the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for stimulating the release of growth hormone from the pituitary, the composition comprising, as an active ingredient, a compound of the general formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to a method of stimulating the release of growth hormone from the pituitary, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the general formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In a still further aspect, the present invention relates to the use of a compound of the general formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament for stimulating the release of growth hormone from the pituitary.

To those skilled in the art, it is well known that the current and potential uses of growth hormone in humans are varied and multitudinous. Thus, compounds of formula I can be administered for purposes stimulating release of growth hormone from the pituitary and would then have similar effects or uses as growth hormone itself. The uses of growth hormone may be summarized as follows: stimulation of growth hormone release in the elderly; prevention of catabolic side effects of glucocorticoids, prevention and treatment of osteoporosis, stimulation of the immune system, acceleration of wound healing, accelerating bone fracture repair, treatment of growth retardation, treating renal failure or insufficiency resulting from growth retardation, treatment of physiological short stature including growth hormone deficient children and short stature associated with chronic illness, treatment of obesity and growth retardation associated with obesity, treating growth retardation associated with the Prader-Willi syndrome and Turner's syndrome; accelerating the recovery and reducing hospitalization of burn patients; treatment of intrauterine growth retardation, skeletal dysplasia, hypercortisolism and Cushing's syndrome; induction of pulsatile growth hormone release; replacement of growth hormone in stressed patients, treatment of osteochondrodysplasias, Noonan's syndrome,

schizophrenia, depressions, Alzheimer's disease, delayed wound healing and psychosocial deprivation, treatment of pulmonary dysfunction and ventilator dependency, attenuation of protein catabolic responses after major surgery, reducing cachexia and  
5 protein loss due to chronic illness such as cancer or AIDS; treatment of hyperinsulinemia including nesidioblastosis, adjuvant treatment for ovulation induction; to stimulate thymic development and prevent the age-related decline of thymic function, treatment of immunosuppressed patients, improvement  
10 in muscle strength, mobility, maintenance of skin thickness, metabolic homeostasis, renal homeostasis in the frail elderly, stimulation of osteoblasts, bone remodelling and cartilage growth, stimulation of the immune system in companion animals and treatment of disorder of aging in companion animals, growth  
15 promoter in livestock and stimulation of wool growth in sheep.

For the above indications the dosage will vary depending on the compound of formula I employed, on the mode of administration and on the therapy desired. However, generally dosage levels between 0.0001 and 100 mg/kg body weight daily are administered  
20 to patients and animals to obtain effective release of endogenous growth hormone. Usually, dosage forms suitable for oral, nasal, pulmonal or transdermal administration comprise from about 0.0001 mg to about 100 mg, preferably from about 0.001 mg to about 50 mg of the compounds of formula I admixed  
25 with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

The compounds of formula I may be administered in pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt form or, where appropriate, as a alkali metal or alkaline earth metal or lower alkylammonium salt. Such salt forms are believed to exhibit  
30 approximately the same order of activity as the free base forms.

Optionally, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may

comprise a compound of formula I combined with one or more compounds exhibiting a different activity, e.g., an antibiotic or other pharmacologically active material.

The route of administration may be any route which effectively transports the active compound to the appropriate or desired site of action, such as oral, nasal, pulmonary, transdermal or parenteral, the oral route being preferred.

Apart from the pharmaceutical use of the compounds of formula I, they may be useful in vitro tools for investigating the regulation of growth hormone release.

Compounds of formula I may also be useful in vivo tools for evaluating the growth hormone releasing capability of the pituitary. For example, serum samples taken before and after administration of these compounds to humans can be assayed for growth hormone. Comparison of the growth hormone in each serum sample would directly determine the ability of the patients pituitary to release growth hormone.

Compounds of formula I may be administered to commercially important animals to increase their rate and extent of growth, and to increase milk production.

A further use of growth hormone secretagogue compounds of formula I is in combination with other secretagogues such as GHRP (2 or 6), GHRH and its analogues, growth hormone and its analogues or somatomedins including IGF-1 and IGF-2.

## 25 Pharmacological Methods

Compounds of formula I may be evaluated in vitro for their efficacy and potency to release growth hormone in rat pituitary primary cultures.

The isolation of rat pituitary cells is a modification of O. Sartor et al., Endocrinology 116, 1985, pp. 952-957. Male albino Sprague-Dawley rats (250 +/- 25 grams) were purchased from Møllegaard, Lille Skensved, Denmark. The rats were housed 5 in group cages (four animals/cage) and placed in rooms with 12 hour light cycle. The room temperature varied from 19-24°C and the humidity from 30 - 60%.

The rats were decapitated and the pituitaries dissected. The neurointermediate lobes were removed and the remaining tissue 10 was immediately placed in icecold isolation buffer (Gey's medium (Gibco 041-04030) supplemented with 0.25% D-glucose, 2% non-essential amino acids (Gibco 043-01140) and 1% bovine serum albumine (BSA) (Sigma A-4503)). The tissue was cut into small pieces and transferred to isolation buffer supplemented with 15 3.8 mg/ml of trypsin (Worthington #3707 TRL-3) and 330 mg/ml of DNase (Sigma D-4527). This mixture was incubated at 70 rotations/min for 35 min at 37°C in a 95/5% atmosphere of O<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>. The tissue was then washed three times in the above buffer. Using a standard pasteur pipet, the tissue was then 20 aspirated into single cells. After dispersion, cells were filtered through a nylon filter (160 mm) to remove undigested tissue. The cell suspension was washed 3 times with isolation buffer supplemented with trypsin inhibitor (0.75 mg/ml, Worthington #2829) and finally resuspended in culture medium; 25 DMEM (Gibco 041-01965) supplemented with 25 mM HEPES (Sigma H-3375), 4 mM glutamine (Gibco 043-05030H), 0.075% sodium bicarbonate (Sigma S-8875), 0.1% non-essential amino acid, 2.5% fetal calf serum (FCS, Gibco 011-06290), 3% horse serum (Gibco 034-06050), 10% fresh rat serum, 1 nM T<sub>3</sub> (Sigma T-2752) and 40 30 mg/L dexamethasone (Sigma D-4902) pH 7.3, to a density of 2 x 10<sup>5</sup> cells/ml. The cells were seeded into microtiter plates (Nunc, Denmark), 200 µl/well, and cultured for 3 days at 37°C and 8% CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Compound testing

After culturing, the cells were washed twice with stimulation buffer (Hanks Balanced Salt Solution (Gibco 041-04020) supplemented with 1% BSA (Sigma A-4503), 0.25% D-glucose (Sigma G-5250) and 25 mM HEPES (Sigma H-3375) pH 7.3) and preincubated for 1 hour at 37°C. The buffer was exchanged with 90 ml stimulation buffer (37°C). Ten ml test compound solution was added and the plates were incubated for 15 min at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The medium was decanted and analyzed for GH content in an 10 rGH SPA test system.

All compounds were tested in doses ranging from 10 pM to 100 nM. A dose-response relation was constructed using the Hill equation (Fig P, Biosoft). The efficacy (maximal GH released, E<sub>max</sub>) was expressed in % of the E<sub>max</sub> of GHRP-6. The potency (EC<sub>50</sub>) was determined as the concentration inducing half maximal stimulation of the GH release.

Compounds of formula I may be evaluated for their metabolic stability.

Compounds were dissolved at a concentration of 1 mg/ml in 20 water. 25 ml of this solution is added to 175 ml of the respective enzyme-solution (resulting in an enzyme:substrate ratio (w/w) of approximately 1:5). The solution is left at 37°C overnight. 10 ml of the various degradation solutions is analyzed against a corresponding zero-sample using flow 25 injection electrospray mass spectrometry (ESMS) with selected ion monitoring of the molecular ion. If the signal has decreased more than 20% compared to the zero-sample, the remainder of the solution is analyzed by HPLC and mass spectrometry in order to identify the extent and site(s) of 30 degradation precisely.

Several standard peptides (ACTH 4-10, Angiotensin 1-14 and Glucagon) have been included in the stability tests in order to verify the ability of the various solutions to degrade peptides.

5 Standard peptides (angiotensin 1-14, ACTH 4-10 and glucagon) were purchased from Sigma, MO, USA).

Enzymes (trypsin, chymotrypsin, elastase aminopeptidase M and carboxypeptidase Y and B) were all purchased from Boehringer Mannheim GmbH (Mannheim, Germany).

10 Pancreatic enzyme mix: trypsin, chymotrypsin and elastase in 100 mM ammoniumbicarbonate pH 8.0 (all concentrations 0.025 mg/ml).

Carboxypeptidase mix: carboxypeptidase Y and B in 50 mM ammoniumacetate pH 4.5 (all concentrations 0.025 mg/ml).

15 Aminopeptidase M solution: aminopeptidase M (0.025 mg/ml) in 100 mM ammoniumbicarbonate pH 8.0.

Mass spectrometric analysis was performed using two different mass spectrometers. A Sciex API III triple quadrupole LC-MS instrument (Sciex instruments, Thornhill, Ontario) equipped  
20 with an electrospray ion-source and a Bio-Ion 20 time-of-flight Plasma Desorption instrument (Bio-Ion Nordic AB, Uppsala, Sweden).

Quantification of the compounds (before and after degradation) was done on the API III instrument using single ion monitoring  
25 of the molecular ion in question with flow injection of the analyte. The liquid flow (MeOH:water 1:1) of 100 ml/min was controlled by an ABI 140B HPLC unit (Perkin-Elmer Applied

Biosystems Divisions, Foster City, CA). The instrument parameters were set to standard operation conditions, and SIM monitoring was performed using the most intense molecular ion (in most cases this corresponded to the doubly charged 5 molecular ion).

Identification of degradation products furthermore involved the use of plasma desorption mass spectrometry (PDMS) with sample application on nitrocellulose coated targets and standard instrumental settings. The accuracy of the hereby determined 10 masses is generally better than 0.1%.

Separation and isolation of degradation products was done using a HY-TACH C-18 reverse phase 4.6x105 mm HPLC column (Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, CA) with a standard acetonitril:TFA separation gradient. The HPLC system used was HP1090M 15 (Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, CA).

Peptide derivative	MW/SIM ion (amu)	Carboxy- peptidase mix	Pan. enzyme mix
Standards			
ACTH 4-10	1124.5/562 .8	+	-
Glucagon	3483/871.8	-	-
5 Insulin (B23-29)	859.1/430. 6		
Angiotensin 1-14	1760.1/881 .0	-	-
GHRP-2	817.4/409. 6	-	-
GHRP-6	872.6/437. 4	-	-

+: Stable (less than 20% decrease in SIM signal after 24 h in degradation solution)

10 -: Unstable (more than 20% decrease in SIM signal after 24 h in degradation solution)

Any novel feature or combination of features described herein is considered essential to this invention.

The invention is further illustrated in the following 15 examples which are not in any way intended to limit the scope of the invention as claimed.

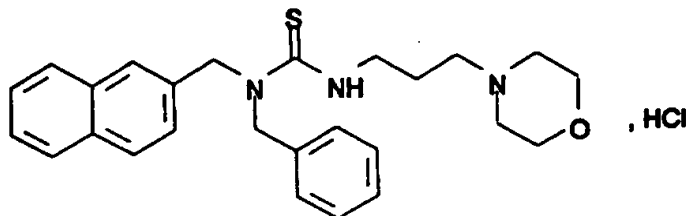
The present invention is further illustrated in the following examples which are not in any way intended to limit the scope 20 of the invention as claimed.

**EXAMPLES**

Hereinafter, TLC is thin layer chromatography and THF is tetrahydrofuran,  $\text{CDCl}_3$  is deuterio chloroform,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  is hexadeuterio dimethylsulfoxide and  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  is tetradeuterio methanol. The structure of the compounds are confirmed by either elemental analysis or NMR, where peaks assigned to characteristic protons in the title compounds are presented where appropriate.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR shift ( $\delta_H$ ) are given in parts per million (ppm). M.p. is melting point and is given in  $^\circ\text{C}$  and is not corrected. Column chromatography was carried out using the technique described by W.C. Still et al., J. Org. Chem. (1978), 43, 2923-2925 on Merck silica gel 60 (Art. 9385). HPLC analysis was performed using a 5mm C18 4x250 mm column, eluting with 20-80 % gradient of 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid/acetonitrile and 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid/water over 30 minutes at  $35^\circ\text{C}$ . All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen. THF was distilled over sodium and benzophenone before use. Compounds used as starting material are either known compounds or compounds which can readily be prepared by methods known per se.

**Example 1**

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)thiourea-hydrochloride



A solution of benzylamine (5.0 g, 47 mmol) and 2-naphthaldehyde (7.3 g, 47 mmol) in 200 ml of 99.9 % ethanol was refluxed overnight and cooled to room temperature. Sodium borohydride (1.8 g, 47 mmol) was added in small portion over 5 a period of 15 minutes. After 30 minutes 400 ml of water was added and the solution was concentrated in vacuo to a minimum and extracted 4 times with 200 ml ethyl acetate and THF (1:1). The combined organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give an oil 10 which was dissolved in 100 ml of ethyl acetate and 50 ml of 3 M HCl in ethyl acetate was added and a white solid precipitated. The precipitate was washed four times with 50 ml of ethyl acetate and dried overnight in vacuo to give 11.3 g (86 %) of N-benzyl-N-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)amine 15 hydrochloride. The hydrochloride was dissolved in 600 ml of water and methanol (1:1) and 200 ml of saturated sodium bicarbonate was added. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to a minimum and extracted 4 times with 200 ml ethylacetate, dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to 20 give 9.9 g (86%) of N-benzyl-N-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)amine.

N-Benzyl-N-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)amine (1.0 g, 4.0 mmol) in 20 ml of THF was added to a solution of 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate (750 mg, 4.0 mmol) in 30 ml of THF at -78°C over a period of 10 minutes. The mixture was stirred at room 25 temperature overnight and the solvent was removed in vacuo and the obtained oil was chromatographed on 500 ml of silica gel in 10% methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil which was dissolved in 20 ml ethyl acetate to which was added 10 ml of 3 M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solvent was removed in vacuo 30 to give 1.4 g (73%) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)thiourea-hydrochloride as a white solid. M.p. 57°C (decomp.).

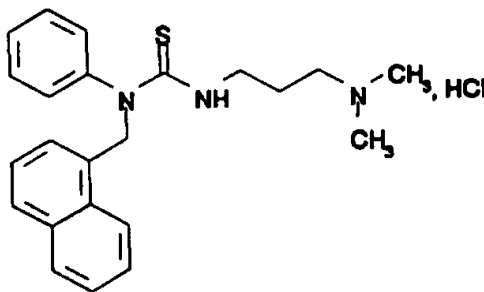
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): d 1.70 (t, 2H), 2.15 (d, 4H), 2.25 (t, 2H), 3.25 (d, 2H), 3.80 (q, 2H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 7.10-7.90 (m, 12H).

Calculated for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_3\text{OS}\cdot\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ : C, 63.9 %; H, 6.4 %; N, 8.6 %  
5 Found: C, 63.4 %; H, 7.2 %; N, 8.5 %

Reverse Phase HPLC: 28 min.

### Example 2

3-(3-(Dimethylamino)propyl)-1-(naphth-1-yl)methyl-1-phenylthiourea-hydrochloride



10

A solution of aniline (7.0 g, 75 mmol) and 1-naphthaldehyde (11.7 g, 75 mmol) in 250 ml ethanol was stirred overnight at room temperature. Then small portions of sodium borohydride (2.8 g, 75 mmol) were added over a period of 20 minutes and 15 the mixture was left to stir for 2 h. Then 250 ml of water was added and the mixture was concentrated in vacuo to a minimum and extracted 4 times with 200 ml of ethyl acetate, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to 15.9 (89%) of N-((naphth-1-yl)methyl)aniline as an oil.

N-((naphth-1-yl))methylaniline (1.0 g, 4.3 mmol) was dissolved in 20 ml of THF at -78°C and lithium diisopropylamide (2.4 ml of a 2.0 M solution in THF) was slowly added and a solution of (3-(dimethylamino)propyl) isothiocyanate in 15 ml of THF was added. The mixture was stirred overnight and concentrated in vacuo and the resulting oil was chromatographed on 250 ml of silica gel with 20% methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil which was dissolved in 20 ml ethyl acetate to which was added 10 ml of 3 M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 670 mg (38 %) of 3-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1-(naphth-1-yl)methyl-1-phenyl-thiourea-hydrochloride as a hygroscopic foam which rapidly turned oily.

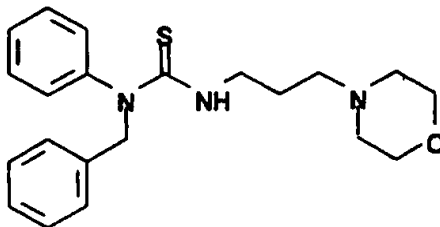
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free base): δ 2.00 (t, 2H), 2.90 (s, 6H), 3.12 (t, 2H), 3.72 (t, 2H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 6.8-8.3 (m, 12H).

Calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S·HCl, 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O; 62.6 %; H, 7.0 %; N, 9.5 %  
Found: C, 62.6 %; H, 7.3 %; N, 9.2 %

Reverse Phase HPLC: 23 min.

## 20 Example 3

### 1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-phenylthiourea



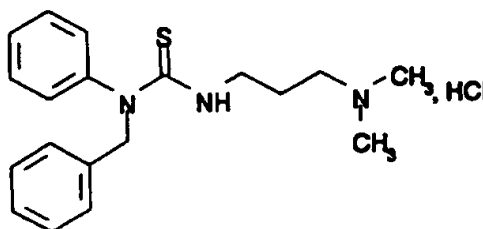
A solution of N,N-benzylphenylamine (0.5 g, 2.7 mmol) and 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate (0.5 g, 2.7 mmol) in THF was heated at reflux for 20 minutes and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the 5 remaining oil was chromatographed on 300 ml of silicagel with 20 % methanol/methylene chloride to give 170 mg (17%) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-phenylthiourea as an oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free base): δ 2.00 (t, 2H), 3.07 (t, 10 2H), 3.25 (m, 4H), 3.70 (t, 2H), 3.85 (m, 4H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 7.00-7.5 (m, 10H).

Reverse Phase HPLC: 19 min.

#### Example 4

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1-phenylthiourea-  
15 hydrochloride



To a solution of 3-(dimethylamino)propyl isothiocyanate (1.5 g, 17.8 mmol) in 25 ml of THF at -78°C was added N-benzylaniline (3.3 g, 17.8 mmol) in 20 ml of THF over a 20 period of 15 minutes. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in

vacuo and the resulting oil was chromatographed on 300 ml of silica gel with 20 % methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil which was dissolved in 30 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 30 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 2.5 g (38 %) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1-phenylthiourea-hydrochloride as a white solid. M.p. 180-181 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free base): d 2.10 (t, 2H), 2.55 (s, 6H), 2.85 (t, 2H), 3.75 (t, 2H), 5.49 (s, 2H), 6.3 (b, 1H), 6.9-7.5 (m, 10H).

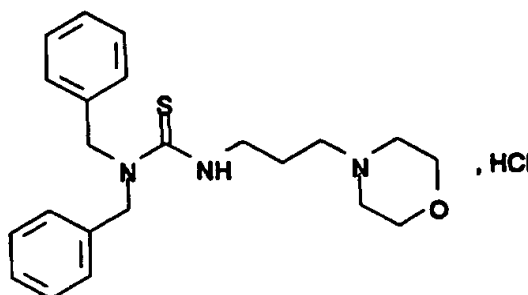
Calculated for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S, HCl:

C, 62.6 %; H, 7.2 %; N, 11.5 %; Cl, 9.7 %

Found:

C, 62.1 %; H, 7.3 %; N, 11.3 %; Cl, 9.3 %

Reverse Phase HPLC: 19 min.

Example 51,1-Dibenzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)thiourea-hydrochloride

5 To a solution of 3-((morpholin-4-yl)propyl) isothiocyanate (1.0 g, 5.4 mmol) in 20 ml of THF at -78 °C was added N,N-dibenzylamine (1.1 g, 5.4 mmol) in 15 ml of THF over a period of 15 min. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in  
10 vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on 300 ml of silicagel with 20 % methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil, which was dissolved in 30 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 30 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 2.1 g (88 %) of 1,1-dibenzyl-3-  
15 (3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)thiourea-hydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (200 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 2.00 (t, 2H), 3.00 (t, 4H), 3.45 (t, 2H), 3.7 (t, 4H), 4.05 (t, 2H), 5.00 (s, 4H), 7.2-7.4 (m, 10H).

20 Calculated for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>3</sub>OS, HCl:

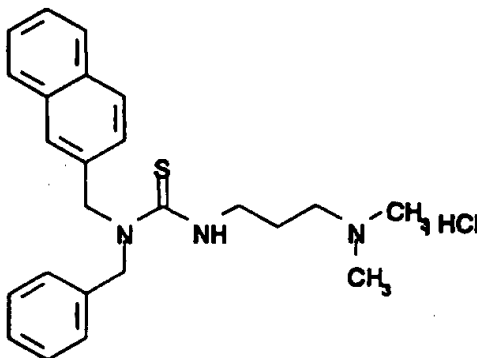
C, 62.7 %; H, 7.4 %; N, 9.9 %; Cl, 8.4 %

Found: C, 62.6 %; H, 7.4 %; N, 9.9 %; Cl, 8.4 %

Reverse Phase HPLC: 20 min.

Example 6

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)thiourea-hydrochloride



To a solution of 3-(dimethylamino)propyl isothiocyanate (0.34 g, 4.0 mmol) in 20 ml of THF at -78 °C was added N-benzyl-N-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)amine (1.0 g, 4.0 mmol, prepared as in  
10 example 1) in 10 ml of THF over a period of 10 min. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on 300 ml of silica gel with 10 % methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil which was  
15 dissolved in 30 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 30 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 0.56 g (33 %) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)thiourea-hydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , free amine): d 1.65 (t, 2H), 1.70 (s, 6H), 2.30 (t, 2H), 3.70 (t, 2H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 7.2-7.9 (m, 12H).

Calculated for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{S}\cdot\text{HCl}$ , 1/3  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ :

5

C, 66.3 %; H, 7.1 %; N, 9.7 %;

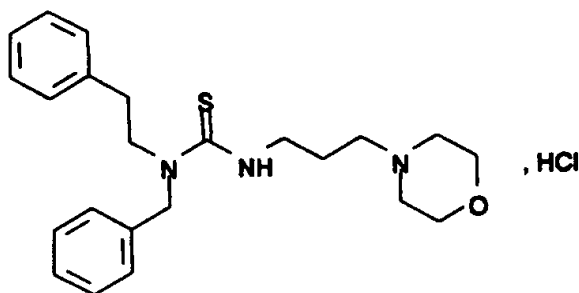
Found:

C, 66.1 %; H, 7.7 %; N, 9.5 %;

Reverse Phase HPLC: 23 min.

Example 7

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(phenethyl-2-  
10 yl)thiourea-hydrochloride



To a solution of N-benzyl-N-(phenethyl-2-yl)amine (3.0 g, 9.7 mmol) in 10 ml of THF at 0°C was slowly added 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate in 10 ml of THF. After 15 minutes the solvent was removed and the brownish oil was chromatographed on 450 g of silica gel with 10 % methanol/methylene chloride to give a clear oil which was dissolved in 10 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 10 ml

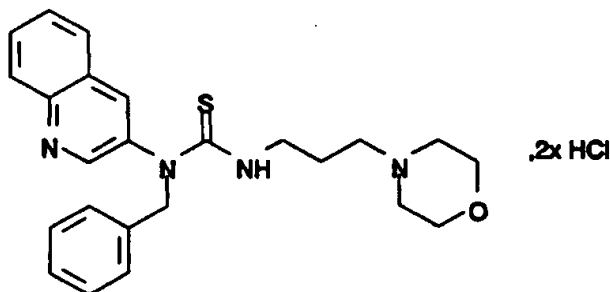
of 3 M HCl in ethyl acetate to give 1.8 g (40 %) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(phenethyl-2-yl)thiourea-hydrochloride as a white solid. M.p. 159-160 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free amine): δ 1.70 (t, 2H), 2.30 (t, 5 4H), 2.35 (t, 2H), 3.00 (t, 2H), 3.40 (t, 4H), 3.70 (t, 2H), 3.95 (t, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 6.80 (b, 1H), 7.1-7.4 (m, 10H).

Reverse Phase HPLC: 22 min.

#### Example 8

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(quinolin-3-yl)thiourea-dihydrochloride



To a solution of 3-aminoquinoline (3.0 g, 21 mmol) in 100 ml of ethanol, which had been adjusted to pH=5 with HCl in ethanol, was added benzaldehyde (2.2 g, 21 mmol) in 50 ml of ethanol and stirred overnight. Then sodium borohydride (0.8 g, 21 mmol) was added in small portions at reflux and stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, 300 ml of water was added and the solution was concentrated to a minimum in vacuo. The remaining aqueous layer was extracted 4

times with ethyl acetate and the combined extracts were dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. This oil was chromatographed on 500 ml of silicagel with 10 % ethyl acetate/heptane to give 3.73 g (78 %) of N-benzyl-N-5 (quinoline-3-yl)amine.

To a solution of N-benzyl-N-(quinoline-3-yl)amine (1.0 g, 4.3 mmol) in 30 ml of THF at -78 °C was added lithium diisopropylamide (2.4 ml of a 2.0 M solution in THF) and the mixture was allowed to stir for 10 minutes. Then 3-10 (morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate (0.8 g, 4.3 mmol) in 10 ml of THF was added over a period of 10 minutes and stirred at room temperature overnight. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on 500 ml of silicagel with 5 % methanol/methylene chloride to an oil, 15 which was dissolved in 15 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 15 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 1.2 g (62 %) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(quinolin-3-yl)thiourea-dihydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

20 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free amine): δ 1.70 (t, 2H), 2.15 (t, 4H), 2.45 (t, 2H), 3.15 (t, 4H), 3.70 (m, 4H), 5.60 (s, 2H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 7.2-7.8 (m, 9H), 8.05 (d, 1H), 8.60 (s, 1H).

Calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>4</sub>OS, 2 HCl, H<sub>2</sub>O:

C, 56.5 %; H, 6.3 %; N, 11.0 %;

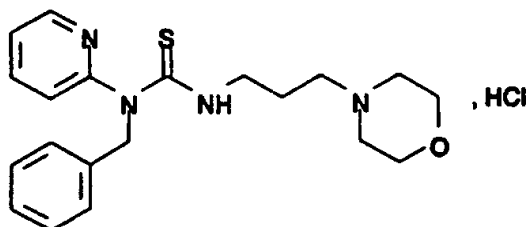
25 Found:

C, 56.4 %; H, 7.1 %; N, 11.1 %;

Reverse Phase HPLC: 15 min.

#### Example 9

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(pyridin-2-

yl)thiourea-hydrochloride

To a solution of 2-(benzylamino)pyridine (1.0 g, 5.4 mmol) in 30 ml of THF at  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$  was added lithium diisopropylamide 5 (3.0 ml of a 2.0 M solution in THF) and the mixture was left to stir for 10 minutes. Then 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate (1.0 g, 5.4 mmol) in 10 ml of THF was added over a period of 10 minutes and stirred at room temperature overnight. The solution was concentrated in vacuo, and the 10 residue was chromatographed on 500 ml of silica gel with 10 % methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil which was dissolved in 15 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 15 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 1.7 g (79 %) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(pyridin-2-yl)thiourea-hydrochloride as an 15 amorphous powder.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , free amine): d 1.95 (t, 2H), 2.43 (t, 4H), 2.46 (t, 2H), 3.65 (t, 4H), 3.85 (t, 2H), 5.85 (s, 2H), 6.95-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.35 (m, 5H), 7.55 (t, 1H), 8.25 (d, 20 1H).

Calculated for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{OS}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot 2\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ :

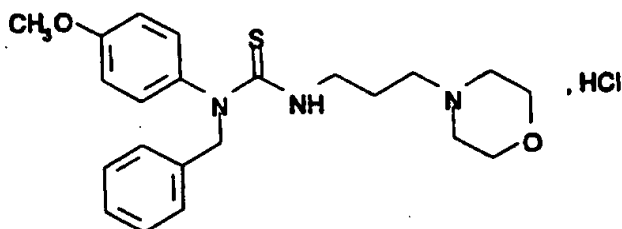
C, 53.2 %; H, 7.1 %; N, 12.4 %;

Found: C, 53.5 %; H, 7.3 %; N, 12.3 %;

Reverse Phase HPLC: 15 min.

Example 10

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiourea-hydrochloride



To a solution of N-benzyl-4-methoxyaniline (1.0 g, 4.7 mmol) in 30 ml of THF at -78 °C was added lithium diisopropylamide (2.6 ml of a 2.0 M solution in THF) and the mixture was left 10 to stir for 10 minutes. Then 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate (0.9 g, 4.7 mmol) in 20 ml of THF was added over a period of 10 minutes, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on 500 ml of silica 15 gel with 10 % methanol/methylene chloride to an oil, which was dissolved in 15 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 15 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to give 172 mg (8 %) of 1-benzyl-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)thiourea-20 hydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free amine): δ 1.70 (t, 2H), 2.25 (m,

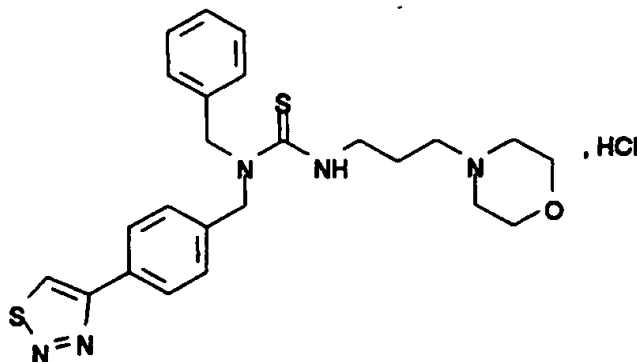
6H), 2.45 (t, 2H), 3.50 (t, 2H), 3.70 (t, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 5.80 (b, 1H), 6.80-6.95 (m, 4H), 7.20-7.35 (m, 5H).

Calculated for  $C_{22}H_{29}N_3O_2S \cdot HCl \cdot 2H_2O$ ; 55.8 %; H, 7.2 %; N, 8.9 %;  
5 Found: C, 55.8 %; H, 7.2 %; N, 9.5 %;

Reverse Phase HPLC: 20 min.

### Example 11

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-(1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl)benzyl)thiourea-hydrochloride



10

To a solution of benzylamine (1.7, 16 mmol) in 60 ml of THF was added 4-(4-bromomethylphenyl)-1,2,3-thiadiazole (1.0 g, 39 mmol) in 40 ml of THF over a period of 15 minutes. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, 50 ml of 15 saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate and 50 ml of water were added and the mixture was extracted 4 times with 50 ml ethyl

acetate. The combined extracts were dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. The crude product was chromatographed on 600 ml of silicagel with 35 % ethyl acetate/heptane to give 1.05 g (95 %) of N-benzyl-N-(4-5 ([1,2,3]thiadiazol-4-yl)benzyl)amine.

To a solution of N-benzyl-N-(4-([1,2,3]thiadiazol-4-yl)benzyl)amine (0.95 g, 34 mmol) in 30 ml of THF at -78 °C was added 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate in 30 ml of THF over a period of 10 minutes. The mixture was stirred at 10 room temperature for 2 hours and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. The crude mixture was chromatographed on 400 ml of silicagel with 10 % methanol/methylene chloride to give an oil which was dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 20 ml of 3 M of HCl in ethyl acetate and 15 concentrated in vacuo to give 1.37 g (81 %) of 1-benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-([1,2,3]thiadiazol-4-yl)benzyl)thiourea-hydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

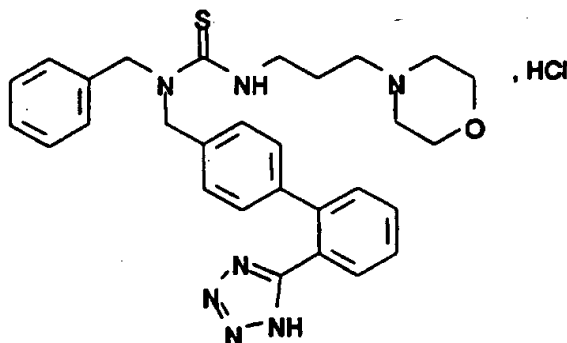
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free amine): d 2.00 (t, 2H), 3.00 (t, 4H), 3.45 (d, 2H), 3.75 (t, 4H), 4.00 (d, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 20 5.10 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 7H), 8.05 (d, 2H), 9.20 (s, 1H).

Calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>5</sub>OS<sub>2</sub>·HCl·H<sub>2</sub>O; 55.2 %; H, 6.1 %; N, 13.4 %;  
Found: C, 55.3 %; H, 6.4 %; N, 13.3 %;

Reverse Phase HPLC: 23 min.

### Example 12

25 3-(3-(Morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)-1-(2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl)thiourea-hydrochloride



To a solution of 5-(4'-bromomethyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-1-trityl-1H-tetrazole (0.6 g, 1.1 mmol) prepared according to W.R. Schoen et al. (J. Med. Chem. (1994), 37, 897-906) in 40 ml of THF was added benzylamine (0.45 g, 4.3 mmol) in 30 ml of THF, and the mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the remaining oil was chromatographed on 500 ml of silica gel with 70 % ethyl acetate/heptane to give 460 mg (73 %) of N-benzyl-N-[2'-(1-trityl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-(biphenyl-4-yl)methyl]amine.

To a solution of N-benzyl-N-[2'-(1-trityl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-(biphenyl-4-yl)methyl]amine (0.46 g, 0.79 mmol) in 20 ml of THF at -78 °C was added 3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl isothiocyanate over a period of 10 minutes and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo to an oil which was dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl acetate, added 20 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate and stirred for 90 minutes. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and chromatographed on 300 ml of silica gel with 20 % methanol/79.5 % methylene chloride/0.5 % ammonia to give an oil which was dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 20 ml of 3 M HCl in ethyl acetate. This solution

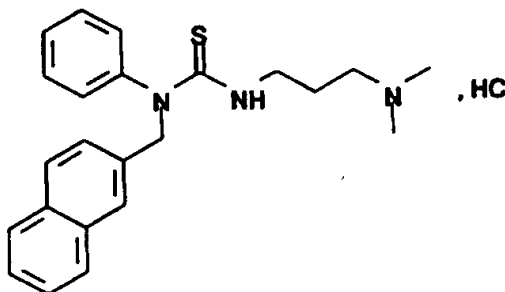
was concentrated in vacuo to give 240 mg (54 %) of 3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-1-[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]thiourea- hydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free amine): δ 1.75 (t, 2H), 2.65 (t, 2H), 3.10 (t, 4H), 3.60 (t, 4H), 3.75 (t, 2H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 5.35 (s, 2H), 7.10-7.60 (m, 13H).

Reverse Phase HPLC: 21 min.

### Example 13

10 3-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)-1-phenylthiourea-hydrochloride



A solution of 2-naphthaldehyde (5.0 g, 32 mmol) and aniline (3.0 g, 32 mmol) in 200 ml of ethanol was refluxed for 6 hours. Then small portions of sodium borohydride (1.2 g, 32 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Then 200 ml of water was added and the solution was concentrated to a minimum and was extracted 4 times with 200 ml of ethyl acetate. The combined extracts

were dried over magnesium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo. The obtained oil was chromatographed on 700 ml of silicagel with 5 % ethyl acetate/heptane to give 5.2 g (70 %) of N-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-N-phenylamine.

5 To a solution of N-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-N-phenylamine (0.70 g, 3.0 mmol) in 30 ml of THF at -78 °C was added lithium diisopropylamine (1.7 ml of a 2 M solution in THF) and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. Then 3-(dimethylamino)propyl isothiocyanate (0.44 g, 3.0 mmol) in 20 ml of THF was added  
10 over a period of 10 minutes, and the mixture was left to stir overnight. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on 500 ml of silicagel with 10 % methanol/methylene chloride to give 250 mg (20 %) of 3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-1-phenylthiourea  
15 as an oil which was dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl acetate to which was added 20 ml of 3M HCl in ethyl acetate to give 3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-1-(naph-2-yl)methyl-1-phenylthiourea-hydrochloride as an amorphous powder.

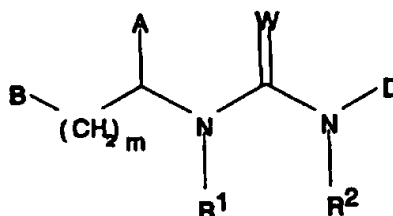
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, free amine): δ 1.60 (t, 2H), 1.70 (s, 20 6H), 2.20 (t, 2H), 3.75 (t, 2H), 5.65 (s, 2H), 6.9-7.9 (m, 12H).

Calculated for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S.HCl: C, 66.7 %; H, 6.8 %; N, 10.1 %;  
Found: C, 62.6 %; H, 6.9 %; N, 9.5 %;

Reverse Phase HPLC: 25 min.

## CLAIMS

1. A compound of general formula I



I

5 wherein

m is 0, 1 or 2,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen, aryl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl,

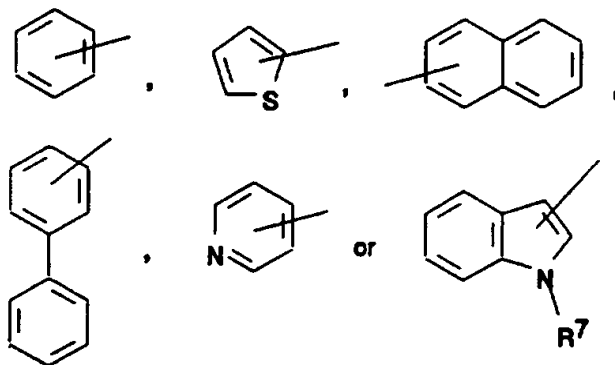
W is =S, =O, =NH or =N(CN),

10 with the proviso that at least one of A, R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is an aryl or branched or linear C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl substituted with aryl;

A is hydrogen, -CONR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -CONR<sup>3</sup>CHR<sup>4</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -COOR<sup>3</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup> or -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>,

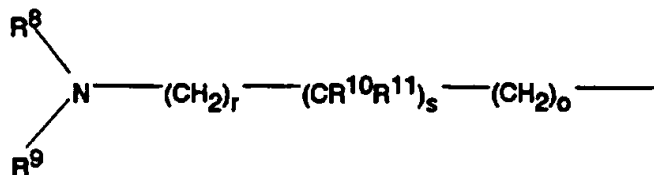
15 wherein R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, and R<sup>6</sup> are independently hydrogen, aryl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl;

B is



optionally substituted with halogen, carboxamido, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, amino, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy, and  $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl;

D is



wherein  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are independently hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^9$  and  $R^{11}$  optionally forming  $-(CH_2)_i-U-(CH_2)_j-$ , wherein  $i$  and  $j$  are independently 1 or 2,

$U$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or a valence bond,

$o$  and  $r$  are independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

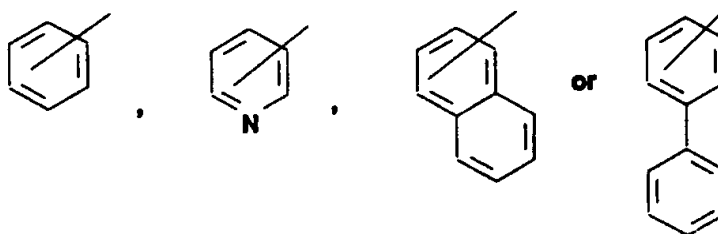
s is 0 or 1, and  
r + s is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the  
compounds of formula I comprise any optical isomers thereof,  
5 in the form of separated, pure or partially purified optical  
isomers or racemic mixtures thereof.

2. A compound of the general formula I according to claim 1,  
wherein W is =S or =O;  
and A, B, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, D and m are defined as in the preceding  
10 claim 1.

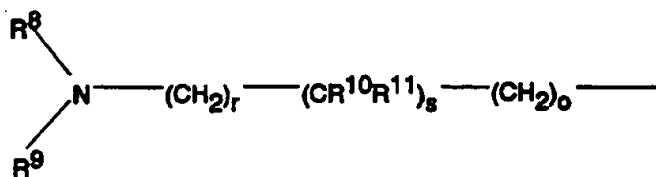
3. A compound of the general formula I according to any one  
of the preceding claims, wherein A is hydrogen or CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>;  
and B, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, D, W and m are defined as in the preceding  
claims.

15 4. A compound of the general formula I according to any one  
of the preceding claims, wherein B is



optionally substituted with halogen, carboxamido, tetrazolyl,  
oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, amino, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-  
20 alkoxy;  
and A, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, D, W and m are defined as in the preceding  
claims.

5. A compound of the general formula I according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein D is



wherein  $\text{R}^{10}$  and  $\text{R}^{11}$  are hydrogen;

5  $\text{R}^8$  and  $\text{R}^9$  are independently hydrogen or  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl;

$\text{R}^8$  and  $\text{R}^9$ , optionally forming  $-(\text{CH}_2)_i-\text{U}-(\text{CH}_2)_j-$ , wherein  $i$  and  $j$  are independently 1 or 2,

$\text{U}$  is  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$  or a valence bond,

10  $o$  and  $r$  are independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

$s$  is 0 or 1, and

$r + s$  is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and  $\text{A}$ ,  $\text{B}$ ,  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{W}$  and  $\text{m}$  are defined as in the preceding claims.

15 6. A compound according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 selected from the group consisting of

1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methylthiourea, or the hydrchloride salt thereof;

1-Benzyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-1-phenyl-thiourea, or the  
20 hydrochloride salt thereof;

2-[3-(3-(Morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methylthioureido]-3-phenyl-propionamide;

$\text{N}$ -(4-Aminobutyl)-2-[3-((3-amino-3-methyl)butyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-thioureido]-3-phenyl-propionamide;

25  $\text{N}$ -(4-Aminobutyl)-2-( $\text{N}$ -(naphth-2-yl)methyl- $\text{N}'$ -(piperidin-3-yl)methyl-guanidino)-3-phenyl-propionamide;

$\text{N}$ -(4-Aminobutyl)-2-[1-methyl-3-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-3-(2-

- (piperidin-2-yl)ethyl)-thioureido]-3-(naphth-2-yl)propionamide;  
3-(3-(Morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(naphth-2-yl)methyl-1-[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]-thiourea, or the  
5 hydrochloride salt thereof;  
N-((1-Carbamoyl-2-phenyl)ethyl-N-methyl-2-[3-((3-morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-thioureido]-3-(naphth-2-yl)propionamide;  
3-(3-(Dimethylamino)propyl)-1-(naphth-1-yl)methyl-1-  
10 phenylthiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof;  
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-phenylthiourea;  
1,1-Dibenzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)thiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof;  
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(dimethylamino)propyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)thiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof;  
15 1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(phenethyl-2-yl)thiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof;  
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(quinolin-3-yl)thiourea, or the dihydrochloride salt thereof;  
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(pyridin-2-yl)thiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof;  
25 1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof;  
1-Benzyl-3-(3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl)-1-(4-([1,2,3]thiadiazol-4-yl)benzyl)thiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof; or  
30 3-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-1-((naphth-2-yl)methyl)-1-phenylthiourea, or the hydrochloride salt thereof.

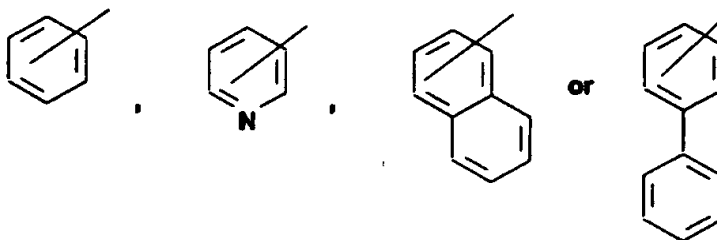
7. A compound of the general formula 5 wherein A, B, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, D, and m are as defined in claim 1; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the

compounds of formula I comprise any optical isomers thereof, in the form of separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers or racemic mixtures thereof.

8. The compound according to claim 7, wherein W is =O or =S.

5 9. The compound according to any one of the claims 7 or 8, wherein A is hydrogen or  $\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^3$ ; and B,  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , D, W and m are defined as in the preceding claims.

10. The compound according to any one of the claims 7, 8 or 10 9, wherein B is

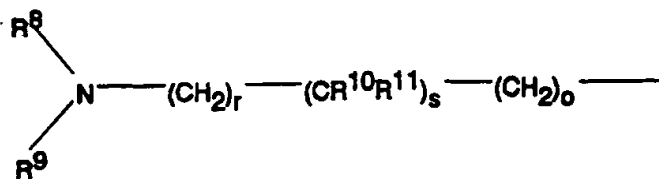


optionally substituted with halogen, carboxamido, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, amino, hydroxy,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl or  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkoxy;

15 and A,  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , D, W and m are defined as in the preceding claims.

11. The compound according to any one of the claims 7, 8, 9, or

10, wherein D is



wherein  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen;

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  are independently hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl;

$R^8$  and  $R^9$ , optionally forming  $-(CH_2)_i-U-(CH_2)_j-$ , wherein  $i$  and  $j$  are independently 1 or 2,

$U$  is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or a valence bond,

$o$  and  $r$  are independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

$s$  is 0 or 1, and

$r + s$  is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $W$  and  $m$  are defined as in the preceding claims.

12. A compound of the general formula 11

wherein  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $D$ , and  $m$  are as defined in claim 1;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the compounds of formula I comprise any optical isomers thereof, in the form of separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers or racemic mixtures thereof.

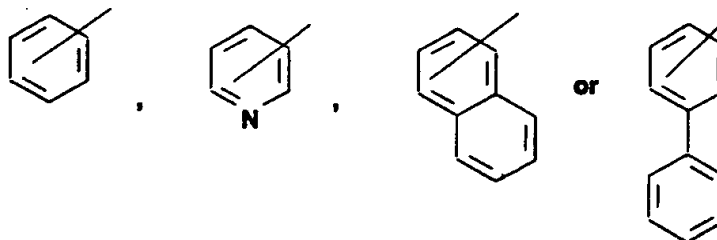
13. The compound according to claim 12, wherein  $W$  is  $=O$  or  $=S$ .

14. The compound according to any one of the claims 12 or 13, wherein  $A$  is hydrogen or  $CH_2OR^3$ ;

and  $B$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $D$ ,  $W$  and  $m$  are defined as in the preceding

claims.

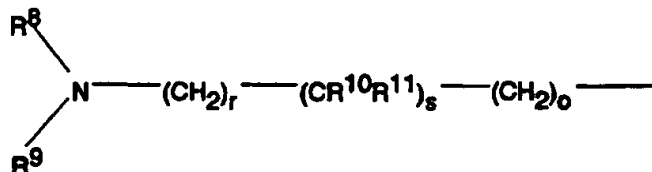
15. The compound according to any one of the claims 12, 13 or 14, wherein B is



optionally substituted with halogen, carboxamido, tetrazolyl, 5 oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, amino, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy;

and A, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, D, W and m are defined as in the preceding claims.

16. The compound according to any one of the claims 12, 13, 14, or 15, wherein D is



wherein R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen;

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are independently hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl

optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy

15 or aryl;

R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup>, optionally forming -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>i</sub>-U-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>j</sub>-, wherein i and j are independently 1 or 2,

U is -O-, -S- or a valence bond,

o and r are independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

s is 0 or 1, and  
r + s is 1, 2, 3 or 4;  
and A, B, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, W and m are defined as in the preceding claims.

5 17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising, as an active ingredient, a compound of the general formula I according to any one of the claims 1-16 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

10 18. A composition according to claim 17 in unit dosage form, comprising from about 10 to about 200 mg of the compound of the general formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 19. A pharmaceutical composition for stimulating the release of growth hormone from the pituitary, the composition comprising, as an active ingredient, a compound of the general formula I according to any one of the claims 1-16 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

20 20. A method of stimulating the release of growth hormone from the pituitary, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the general formula I according to any one of the claims 1-16 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 21. A method according to claim 20, wherein the effective amount of the compound of the general formula I or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof is in the range of from about 0.0001 to about 100 mg/kg body weight per day, preferably from about 0.001 to about 50 mg/kg body  
30 weight per day.

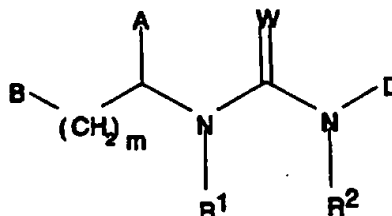
22. Use of a compound of the general formula I according to any one of the claims 1-16 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament.

23. Use of a compound of the general formula I according to  
5 any one of the claims 1-16 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament for stimulating the release of growth hormone from the pituitary.

24. Use of a compound of the general formula I according to any one of the claims 1-16 or a pharmaceutically acceptable  
10 salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament for administration to animals to increase their rate and extent of growth, to increase their milk and wool production, or for the treatment of ailments.

## ABSTRACT

There are disclosed novel compounds of the general formula I



I

5 wherein

m is 0, 1 or 2,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen, aryl or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl,

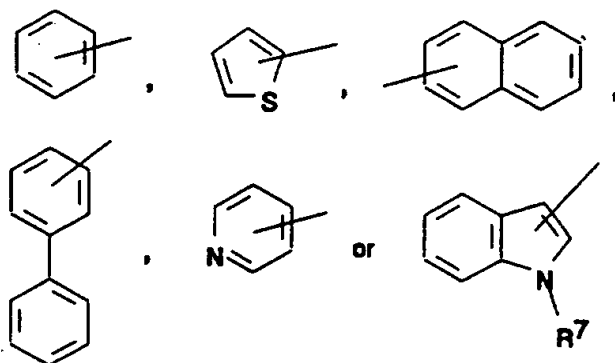
W is =S, =O, =NH or =N(CN),

10 with the proviso that at least one of A, R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is an aryl or branched or linear C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl substituted with aryl;

A is hydrogen, -CONR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -CONR<sup>3</sup>CHR<sup>4</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -COOR<sup>3</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup> or -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>,

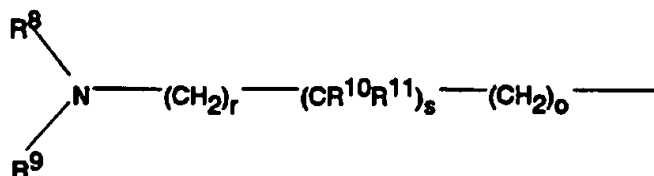
wherein R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, and R<sup>6</sup> are independently hydrogen, aryl or  
 15 C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl;

B is



optionally substituted with halogen, carboxamido, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, amino, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy, and  $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl;

D is



wherein  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are independently hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, amino, hydroxy or aryl,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^{10}$  or  $R^9$  and  $R^{11}$  optionally forming  $-(CH_2)_i-U-(CH_2)_j-$ , wherein  $i$  and  $j$  are independently 1 or 2,  
 U is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or a valence bond,

o and r are independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,  
s is 0 or 1, and  
r + s is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

which compounds of formula I promote the release of growth  
5 hormone in humans and animals. This property can be utilized  
to promote the growth of food animals to render the  
production of edible meat products more efficient, and in  
humans, to increase the status of those afflicted with a lack  
of a normal secretion of natural growth hormone. Growth  
10 promoting compositions containing such compounds of formula I  
as the active ingredient thereof, methods of stimulating the  
release of growth hormone as well as use of such compounds of  
formula I are also disclosed.

4397.204-WO, LBKj/LSDu - 06.02.96

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 96/00058

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: C07C 335/12, C07D 213/40, C07D 215/38, C07D 257/04, C07D 285/06,  
C07D 295/13

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: C07C, C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

FILE REG, CA, CAPLUS

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

- \* Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
  - "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
  - "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
  - "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
  - "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
  - "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
  - "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
  - "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
  - "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 June 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

11-06-1996

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK96/00058

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 20-21  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
  
See PCT Rule 39.1(iv): Methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.